FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1845. [NO. 1442.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in Capt. Mims's District, including the Town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Monday the 3d day of February next. Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock. The law provides that one of the Constables shall be a resident of the town, and the other of the district beyond the corporate bounds, &c. Those persons residing within the corporate bounds of the town only entitled to vote for the candidate residing in said town, and all other persons residing in said Capt. Mim's District, beyond the corporate bounds of said town, are only entitled to vote for the candidate living beyond said limits. Six months residence in the district entitles a person to vote.

E. C. HALL,
HENRY BRANSON, } *Judges.*

Jan'y 14, 1845. 41tE

The Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he is a candidate for re-election as Constable for the District of Fayetteville.

WM. MITCHELL.

Jan'y 14, 1845. 41tE

Just Received,

180 CASKS Unslacked Thomastown LIME, in good order. Also, 15 casks Hydraulic Cement, and a few casks Calcined Plaster. 200 bushels Hair for Plasterer's use; 150,000 Brick; 20,000 Laths. All of which I would be glad to exchange for Cash. Call and buy of me a few doors South of the Market House.

I still follow Bricklaying and Plastering, and would be thankful for a call from those who may have such work to do.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Jan'y 13, 1845. 41-3w

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Bucklard's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of New Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

Jan'y 14. E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Elly McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account, will save cost by making payment before the 1st of February next.

THOS. J. MIMS.

Jan. 13, 1845. 41-tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY negro girl 20 years of age, good house servant, perfectly honest, and of excellent disposition. Apply at this Office.

Dec. 31, 1844. 39-4w

Auction and Commission BUSINESS,

No. 6, SOUTH WATER STREET.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership, under the Firm of

SANDFORD & SMITH,

For the transaction of AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to and from the interior, and to the purchase and sale of Produce.

THOMAS SANDFORD.
WILLIAM L. SMITH.

Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1843. 37-6w

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK. Apply at this Office.

Jan. 14.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceville, N. C. 1st Jan'y 1845, which will be sent to the Post Office Department if not taken out within three months:

James Allen, John Bird, John L. Christian 2, Samuel H. Christian, Colin Cameron, Henry Davis, Leonard Fry, Wm. McLeod, Aulay McAulay, Thos. Pemberton, Edward Patman, T. E. Pender, Mary Summons, Mr. M. Waddill.

41-3t THOS. WILLIAMS, P. M.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1844.

Nancy Godwin, Sarah Inman, Amadine Bryan, Josiah Nye in right of his wife Elizabeth, and William Baldwin, Jr. *against*

Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse in right of his wife Amey, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleion Graham and Rebecca Graham.

Petition for a division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Bryant Baldwin, Ann L. Baldwin, Canada Rouse, Thomas Simpson, John Graham, Montleion Graham and Rebecca Graham, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer," a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said defendants personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

From the Minutes.

CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

41-6t—pr. adv. $3 25.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
AND 42 PACKAGES
Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

TANNERS' OIL.—5 bbls. Train OIL.

for sale by HALL & HALL.

Dec. 10. 36tf

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, in bbls., for sale by HALL & HALL.

Dec. 10. 36tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

WANTED.

A WELL qualified and well recommended person to take charge of and manage a popular and thorough-bred imported Stallion during the ensuing Season. The most liberal terms granted. For further information apply at this Office.

Jan'y 7, 1845. 40-3w

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, American Almanac for 1845; The Poets' Oracle; Sam Slick in England; Punch's Courtship; Castle Dismal, by Simmes; Helen Halsey, by do.; Sylvester Sound, part 2d; Forecastle Yarns; Harper's Pictorial Bible, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; American House Carpenter and Downing's Cottage Residences, new Architectural Works; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Church Members' Guide; Afflicted Man's Companion; Hodge's Way of Life; Thornton's Prayers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 7.

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,
New crop Citron,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Pepper and Al-pice,
Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
Hair Powder,
Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
And a general assortment of Cordials, Wines and Spirits.
Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 30 cents per lb.; wholesale, 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

Cumberland Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January, under the direction of Rev. Daniel Johnson as Principal, and Mr. Alex'r D. McLean, associate Instructer.

The guardians of this Institution esteem themselves singularly fortunate in procuring the services of men so eminently qualified for the responsible duties that devolve upon them.

Mr. Johnson is a native of our State. He obtained his preparatory education in our own county, (under Rev S. Colton,) graduated in the College of New Jersey, with first distinction (solus) in a class of no ordinary character, both for numbers and talent. He subsequently named with the Theological Institute at Princeton, where he remained four years. He has been engaged in the instruction of youth six or seven years, and for the last four years, Tutor in Nassau Hall. In addition to the diplomas which Mr. Johnson brings from these celebrated and venerable Institutions, we are favored with a special recommendation from the President and Faculty of the College, "cordially recommending Mr. Johnson to public confidence, as having the highest standing as a scholar, as possessing superior qualifications as a teacher," and assures us that while Tutor he gave proof of aptness both to teach and govern. A higher recommendation, and from higher authority, could it be procured, is not desirable.

Mr. McLean is also a native of our own State and county. He obtained his education under one of the best instructers of his age, (the late Dr. John Patterson.) He has been favorably known for ten or twelve years as sole proprietor and Instructer of one of the best English and Classical Schools in the country. We take pleasure in referring the public to the numerous patrons of his School, of whom we may mention Dr. John McKay, Sen., Dr. A. M. Turner, and Messrs. F. Smith, Jonathan Evans, and George T. Barksdale.

The Academy is situated on the public road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, (via Atkins' Ferry,) twenty-six miles from the former place, and thirty-five from the latter, and about two miles from the Ferry. The location, it is believed, is as pleasant, as healthy, and as free from bad moral influences, as any that can be found in the State; it is also contiguous to Tirza Church, where the Students can conveniently enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary.

The Institution is not yet provided with a Boarding establishment and dormitories for the use of the Students; these are now in progress of erection, and will be in readiness for use by the first of April. The School has been in operation some weeks, and it is found that thirty additional Boarders can be accommodated in good families and on reasonable terms.

Boarding, per month, including washing, fuel, &c., may be had at from $5 to $6 50.

The prices of Tuition, per quarter, will vary from $4 to $8.

The Proprietors of the Cumberland Academy are determined to establish and sustain an English and Classical School of the very best order, or abandon the enterprise entirely. They will provide, on the lowest terms possible, for children and youth, the means of an extensive and thorough education.—Special attention will be had in preparing young men for College. They may be fitted to enter as far advanced as the junior class.

We could not say less and give any just idea of the character of the Institution. In due time some full and definite information will be given respecting the plan of the School; the manner in which it will be sustained; the principles upon which it will be conducted, and the rules and regulations by which it will be governed. Suffice it to say that the enterprise is not of yesterday. The preliminary arrangements for opening the School have been in progress more than two years. The whole plan of buildings, for the principal edifice, the Professors' dwellings, the Students' hall, and out-houses, was drawn by one of the first Architects, now in the employ of the general government; and when they shall have been completed, will be elegant, convenient and cheap.

By order.

N. McKAY,
A. S. McNEILL.

January 4, 1845. 40-4w

PUBLIC WORK!

THE undersigned will let to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Lumberton, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, (M.) the BUILDING of a NEW JAIL in this (Robeson) County.

The proposed plan will be submitted to any who wish to contract, on that day or previously, on application to any one of the Commissioners.

The Contractor will be required to give bond for the faithful execution of the work.

JNO. W. POWELL,
WM. C. McNEILL,
JAS. BLOUNT,
RICH'D C. RHODES,
Commissioners.

Jan. 4, 1845. 40-6w

WESTERN LARD.—5 bbls. LARD,

for sale by HALL & HALL.

Dec. 10. 36tf

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1844. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

January 1, 1845. 39-6w

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chili and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"She was a thing of life and light,
That seen, became a part of sight."—*Byron.*

Has a fair form e'er crossed thy mind
In vision's airy guise,
And waking then you'd sigh to find
It gone, and naught avail your sighs?
Just so you'd sigh could you but see
That form I've seen, divine,—
Love and adore as much as me
That dear sweet girl of mine.

Description ne'er description drew,
Of such a beauteous thing,
And would you have a clearer view,
Come, borrow fancy's wing;
A rose-bud did you ever see
A lily did entwine?
The rose and lily matched would be
By this dear girl of mine.

Have you not sat at noontide heat
Beside a murmuring stream,
And watched the water as it leapt,
And listened to its theme?
Sweeter by far the murmurings e'en
Her coral lips define,
And so you'd say had you but seen
This dear sweet girl of mine.

Sitting awhile and gazing on
The flowrets rich and rare,
Have you not seen the stream upon
A flower which grew not there?
Reflected from a sister plant
A mossy bed its shrine—
Then have you seen a glimpse but faint
Of this dear girl of mine.

Her hair is like the silken dye
Of raven's glossiest plume,
Sweeter the tear-drop from her eye
Than Araby's perfume:
Pearls with her teeth if they would vie,
With lustre they must shine,
As zephyrs soft 's the melting sigh
Of this dear girl of mine.

Her form is like the gems that's culled
From boyhood's golden dreams,
Which time nor age nor aught has dulled,
But fresh on memory gleams:
A flower that gently stoops to kiss
The dew-drops as they shine
On emerald beds,—and such is this,
This dear sweet girl of mine.

SAL SLY.

AN EDITOR DINING OUT.

Quite a distinguished citizen of our city, and one of the members of the corps editorial, made a short excursion into the country last Sunday, where they revelled some hours among the breezes and the treeses, and finally returned at three or four o'clock, with appetites, it may easily be imagined, nicely sharpened for the enjoyment of a good dinner. After imbiding a glass of wine bitters, at the St. Charles, our friend of the scissors and quill was invited by his companion to join him in a quiet dinner at his own domicil.

"I have nothing nice," said he, "for I did'nt think we should reach home in time to dine, but I reckon I can make up something that will answer the demands of hunger for the nonce."

"Oh, I'm not particular," replied the editor, "any thing will answer my purpose; I'm one of those, you know, whose wants are very easily supplied."

Shortening the way, by easy and familiar chat, they at last reached the gentleman's dwelling and at the summons of the bell, a favorite female servant came to the door, with her shining ebony face wreathed gaily in smiles. Whispering a few words in her master's ear, almost as soon as he had crossed the threshold, he exclaimed—

"You don't say so! what are they?"

Now, the editor, though by no means hard of hearing, did not quite distinctly understand the reply, for the reason that he did not wish to listen to what appeared to be a private colloquy. He thought, however, that the remainder of the conversation was about as follows:

"A pair of fine ducks," said the servant.

"You don't say so," returned his host, 'well now, I am satisfied; who would have thought that. "Go into the parlor," said he to his guest, "I'll join you there in about five minutes."

The editorial gentleman quietly wended his way alone to the parlour, wondering in his own mind why such unusual disturbance about the dinner should be made, in a house where every thing was generally conducted in the most simple and unostentatious manner possible; but nevertheless, secretly felicitating himself upon the fact, that the dinner he was to enjoy was far more inviting than it had been represented.—Five, ten, fifteen minutes had elapsed, and his host did not present himself; he fumbled over the pictures and books on the table, played awhile with the poodle dog, which was taking a nap on the sofa, half whistled a tune or two, hummed the fraction of a psalm, and was finally found gazing on a painting of Mary Magdalen, to discover new beauties, when his entertainer made his appearance, just exactly the happiest looking man the editor had ever stumbled upon.

"Excuse my detaining you," said he, "but you heard what Betty said at the door!"

"Oh, yes," replied the editor.

"A pair of 'em, by Jove!"

"So I understood her to say."

"And a finer pair I never saw, though I say it who should not; as plump, as fair and as bright as any I ever laid my eyes on; come join me in a drink."

Adjourning to the sideboard, they filled their glasses; the editor gave,

"Here's to them."

"Good!" said the host, "here's to them!"

The editor was slightly astonished, for the friend's way of rejoicing over the ducks was quite singular—he tossed off his wine and commenced promenading the room, rubbing his hands, chuckling and occasionally giving vent to a guffaw.

"A pair—who'd have thought it; and all doing so nicely too!" was his exclamation.

"How are you having them fixed?" inquired his visitor.

"Oh, I leave that to the women of course, I don't meddle with that business."

"But it's a pity, considering they are so very fine, that you have'nt another friend or two to dine with you!"

"Pardon me, I forgot, I am compelled to ask you to go somewhere else for your dinner."

"To do what?"

"To dine somewhere else! you see all is in confusion, the servants all as busy as bees, it was so unexpected—in fact, I didn't think it would come off for a week."

"Come off?—what do you mean?"

"Why the affair up stairs."

"And what the devil is the affair up stairs?"

"Why, I thought you heard what the girl said at the door?"

"So I did—she said you had a fine pair of ducks for dinner."

"Fine pair of what?"

"Of ducks!"

"Fine devils! she told me that while we had been absent, my wife had presented me with a fine pair of twins, both boys."

* * * * * * * * *

The last we heard of the poor editor, he was partaking of a plate of soup—"solitary and alone"—at a restaurant in Chartres street.—*N. O. Crescent City.*

A Slander on Mr. Clay Refuted.—Mr. D. M. Kimball of Easthampton, Mass. a Liberty Party man, and teacher at a seminary in that place, made the assertion, before the late election, that Mr. Clay had bet at a horse-race on the Sabbath, and that he had been a witness of the fact. Another teacher—Mr. Wright, a Whig—denied this, quarreled with Mr. Kimball, and finally they were both turned out of the Easthampton Seminary. Mr. Kimball thereupon, to make up the matter, furnishes the following statement, refuting the contemptible and malicious slander upon Mr. Clay:

I desire publicly to express my deep regret, in view of the great injustice done to the Hon. Henry Clay, by the assertion, made by myself, in a time of political excitement, of having seen him bet at a horse race on Sunday, and employ this method of counteracting, as far as I am able, the injustice done to him and the Whig cause.

Easthampton, Dec. 31, 1844.

It is late in the day for this Kimball to swallow his miserable libel, but "better late than never."

We see by the marriage notices in the Richmond papers, that on the 24th December, the day before Christmas, a Clergyman in Hanover county, Va., married a couple at 11 o'clock, A. M., another couple at 2 o'clock, P. M., another couple at 3 o'clock, P. M., and another couple at 6 o'clock, the same evening. This was doing a good business.

A writer has said that the custom of cold-hearted misers leaving at their death trifling sums to charitable institutions, is an attempt to throw gold dust in the eyes of Omnipotence.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We regret our inability to publish the very long but able speech delivered in the House on the 6th inst. It is so full an exposure of the inconsistencies and frauds of the Locofoco party, that we must make a few extracts:—

At the last session, (said Mr. Clingman,) when a proposition to repeal the 25th rule was under consideration, it will be remembered that the debate was prolonged for nearly twelve months, and as each speech was concluded, more than twenty chivalric gentlemen *sprang to their feet and struggled* for an opportunity to manifest their ardor in behalf of Southern rights. And it was only, sir, by resorting to the previous question that we were able to terminate the debate before the close of the session.

On the first day of the present session, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) gave notice that he would on to-morrow introduce a proposition to abolish the rule. Thereupon the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromgoole) likewise gave notice that he would object to the reception of the resolution, because it would be out of order. On the succeeding day, the gentleman from Massachusetts, in accordance with his promise, offered his resolution to rescind the rule, but the gentleman from Virginia, though in his place, greatly to the surprise of every body, made no objection to its introduction. If that gentleman, or any other member had objected to its reception, it could only have been gotten in by a suspension of the rules, and it was well known that a vote of two-thirds could not have been obtained for that purpose. The proposition came in without a word of objection from any quarter. Thereupon, a gentleman from Mississippi, acting under the old dispensation of Democracy, not having, I presume, from his location in the far Southwest, seen the new revelation of light in the Northeast, moved to lay the resolution on the table. A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and his motion was lost by a decided majority, making it evident that the rule would be repealed. The Speaker stated the question to be on the adoption of the resolution to rescind the rule. The previous question had not been ordered, and the matter was therefore open for debate. I looked around to see what bold champion of the South would first sound the tocsin of alarm. There was a full array of the chivalry around. There in his seat on my right was the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) who at the last session declared, with so much eloquence and zeal, that a repeal of the rule would be a virtual dissolution of the Union.

There sat my colleague, (Mr. SAUNDERS,) who went off on this matter with a force that sent him during the past summer over the entire State of North Carolina declaiming against the reception of abolition petitions. There, too, were the gentlemen from Georgia and other States, who vied with each other in their denunciation of all those who did not sustain the rule. There all of these gentlemen sat, quiet and mute, as though nothing unusual was taking place, and saw with much seeming unconcern their favorite rule killed off by a large majority. There was no burst of indignation; no exclamation to the South, "Samson, the Philistines be upon thee!" Not even the note of a goose, to give warning of the irruption of the Gauls. Were they asleep, like the Roman sentinels of the old time? No, no, sir; they were awake, but they were false watchmen of the South—traitor sentinels! I have a right so to call them; for, in denouncing me at the last session, some of them declared that any man who did not sustain the rule by all proper means, was a renegade and a traitor to the Southern States. According so the form of the logicians, the proposition would be as follows: Any Southern man who does not use his efforts to preserve the rule is a renegade traitor. They were Southern men, and might have preserved the rule by objection at the proper time, but would not do it. Therefore, they are renegade traitors. *Quod erat demonstrandum*, as the sophomores say.

How are we, Mr. Speaker, to account for the extraordinary change in the conduct of gentlemen since the Presidential election? I told you all at the last session that this 25th rule was a humbug, getting to be so well understood that it would deceive nobody much longer, and must soon be abandoned by its authors. Will gentlemen come out frankly and admit that all their parade at the last session was a mere humbug—one of the most barefaced political frauds ever attempted to be played off for party purposes? If they will not admit this—if they still insist that the rule is of any value, why did they give it up without a struggle? Was it done as compensation to their abolition allies in the North, by whose aid they carried the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and thereby elected Mr. Polk? I do not wish gentlemen to evade this matter by their silence. If the rule was worthless, why the "sound and fury" of last session? If valuable, for what consideration did they surrender it, except that just stated? They must take one horn of the dilemma. They cannot escape from it.

[Mr. Clingman went on to show the double face of the party on the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, Texas, &c., and then exposed their various frauds, their electioneering tactics, &c., their courting the Abolitionists, the Catholics, and foreigners generally; their forced contributions from the office holders, &c.]

Yet, (said he,) with all the acquisitions and advantages which I have been recounting, our adversaries were too prudent to rest secure. They knew that the Constitution had provided no mode by which the fairness of a Presidential election could be contested, no means of purging the polls of illegal votes. If a vote were received by the inspectors of the election at each precinct, and by them returned, it mattered not whether the person professing to give it were qualified to vote or not at that place. They therefore, by means of the system of organization already described, deliberately formed a widely extended plan for the purpose of securing a sufficient number of illegal votes to carry States enough to secure the election of Mr. Polk. Their first demonstration seems to have been made in the city of Baltimore in the October election. There it was that they gave a vote so much larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practised. Investigations since then have made it manifest that the increased vote was owing, not only to the fact that many persons voted not authorized at all to vote there, but that likewise those qualified had in some instances voted two, three, or more times at different precincts in the city. About fifty persons have already been convicted and sentenced to punishment for this offence by the Courts, not one of whom is a Whig, though they have been pardoned from time to time by the Democratic Governor there. The fraud here was but the precursor of what followed.

The great State of New York claims the first notice. During the past year there were naturalized there not less than seven thousand foreigners. This was effected entirely by the Democratic party, the Whigs having no office provided for that purpose, because, as I learn, there is not one of these foreigners out of fifty who will vote the Whig ticket. Of this large number a great proportion, not having been five years in the country, could not be legally naturalized, and their votes, therefore, when given, were illegal.

Men who had not been one month in the country, from the penitentiaries of Europe, unacquainted even with the language in which they were sworn, voted for what they knew not.

But the principal frauds were practised by what is called double voting. The city of New York was the great theatre where this was consummated. As the Empire Club bore such a prominent part in these transactions, I must devote a remark or two to it.—It was organized in July last, and it consisted of gamblers, pickpockets, droppers, burners, thimble-riggers, and the like, and its association seems to have been then mainly for the purpose of carrying on successfully these and similar trades. Most of its members had been repeatedly indicted for crimes. Its general

character, however, may be sufficiently inferred from that of some of its officers. Its president was Isaiah Rynders, often arrested for thimble-rigging and similar offences. He and Joseph Jewell, being indicted for murder, fled from New York to New Orleans.—By the by, I may here mention that this Jewell, who has indictments for murder in two different cases hanging up against him, was the standard-bearer of the Club, and figured as the bearer of the Texas banner in the processions. These worthies had not been long in New Orleans before they found it convenient to leave, being charged with stealing Treasury notes. They came to this city, and were arrested and sent back in irons by order of Capt. Tyler. I mention this circumstance to show the imitations of the times, for since the election this man Rynders, having become a great man among the Democracy, has not only dined with Benjamin F. Butler, when the electoral vote was given to Mr. Polk at Albany; not only has he received a complimentary ball from the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York, but, having come on with his friend Jewell to this place for office, I am told, if the papers are to be relied on, he has been cordially received at the White House. Whether President Tyler or President Rynders then remembered the ironag, is not, however, chronicled. But I am digressing. John J. Austin, vice president of the club, has likewise pending against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the charge of stealing Treasury notes. Woodridge, its secretary, but recently came out of the penitentiary. William Ford, one of its directors, in the short interval of time which elapsed between the publication of a notice of one of its processions and the arrival of the day of parade, was indicted by the grand jury in seven cases, rape and burglary being among the offences. Being put in the Tombs, he unfortunately lost the opportunity of figuring on that occasion. Soon after tried and convicted of the first named crime, he was sent to the penitentiary, but, his services being valuable to the party, he was immediately pardoned and turned out by his Democratic Excellency Governor Bouck. I may remark, too, that this official dignitary, a short time before the election, restored to their political rights all the criminals in the State, and pardoned a great number who were in the penitentiary.

This Empire Club, constituted as I have related, for some time devoted its energies to the prosecution of the laudable objects for which it had been originally organized. Several weeks, however, before the election, the Democratic leaders thought it could be effectively employed in the political canvass, and they thereupon took its members into pay. These gentry being furnished with money thus by other means, abandoned for the time their peculiar avocations, and some of the neutral papers of the city made the subject of remark the disappearance of these particular classes of crime. Their numbers rapidly increased from one or two hundred to not less than eight hundred; in fact they boasted that they had three thousand men enrolled. This Club, with other members of the Democratic party, perfected the most extensive system of fraudulent voting ever known. Sir, in what I have been stating, and what I am now about to state, I speak from information derived in part from public sources, but mainly from private ones; sources, however, on which I fully rely. I have taken pains to get accurate information. If there be error in any of my statements, which I am not prepared to admit, I desire to be contradicted. One of my objects is to provoke investigation into this matter. If any thing which I can say or do here should induce this House to order an investigation into this whole transaction, I shall thank I have done the country much service. Let gentlemen meet me on this ground. In the city of New York there are more than seventy places at which votes are given in. I understand, sir, that one prominent feature of this plan was, that in each of the seventeen wards into which the city is divided, there were one hundred and twenty peaceable men, each of whom was to leave his own ward and go to one where he was least known, on the evening before the election. Staying one night there enabled him to make oath that he resided in that Ward, and he was permitted to vote there. He then returned to his own ward and voted there without being questioned. But these two thousand and forty persons, however, formed but a part of those who voted more than once. From the information which I have received, I think that an investigation will show that there were companies of men who voted in some instances as much as sixteen times each. It was the calculation of the managers to give fourteen thousand illegal votes in the city, and they admit that they got in eleven thousand. A portion of these votes were excluded at some of the boxes, by the Whigs requiring them to state on oath if they had not already voted. This being an unusual question, caused many of them, and they retired with dignified disdain. The Workingman's Advocate, a Democratic paper of the city, has admitted that the party agreed to give five dollars for every vote after the first one which any individual could get in. Many of the gamblers predicted what occurred afterwards with wonderful accuracy. One of them who happened to be a Whig informed a prominent individual in the city, from whom I received the statement, long before the election, of the plan, and likewise notified him that on a future day, before the election, however, this matter would be published in a Democratic paper, (the Plebian I think,) and charged on the Whigs as their plan, so as to divert suspicion, and, in the event of discovery by the Whig press, to anticipate such charge and thus break its force. When the day came on, as predicted, the publication appeared in the Plebian.

Sir, you remember that when the Whigs were in power, and they passed a registry law that would have prevented most of these enormous frauds, but it was repealed by the Democratic party, and we see the fruits of that repeal. From the best information I can obtain, I am fully satisfied that under the existing laws provided by the Democratic party of that State, frauds enough can be perpetrated in the city alone to determine the vote of that great State—in fact, I may say the result of the Presidential election; for it will perhaps generally be close enough for its thirty-six electoral votes to decide the matter.

But it was not in the city alone that these things were done. Similar frauds were practised at Albany, by voters some of whom were even carried from Philadelphia, it is said. Even in the interior, there are facts which furnish strong evidence of illegal voting. I should like for the gentleman (Mr. Preston King) who represents the district in which is St. Lawrence, (Mr. Wright's county, I think,) to inform us how it happened that county gave sixteen hundred and twenty-seven votes more than it did at any preceding election! The Whig vote is stronger than it was when we carried the county, and yet we are beaten by about fifteen hundred. How comes it that that county has given nearly two thousand more votes than some with about the same population?

It is charged and believed by the Whigs that a number of persons who had already voted elsewhere were run across the line into that county and voted a second time, and that similar fraud was practised in Jefferson, an adjoining county. Our friends believe that in those two counties were given some thirteen hundred illegal votes in that way. That the State of New York gave Henry Clay a majority of her legal votes cannot be doubted. Similar frauds were practised in the State of Pennsylvania, with the like result, as I could show if I had time to go into the details. We lost Louisiana in the same way. At the precinct in the parish of Plaquemines there were given eleven hundred votes, being seven hundred more than were ever given before at an election; a vote larger, I believe, than its whole population at the last census, including women and children. This case is so extraordinary as to require explanation. If this excess of votes above the usual amount were illegal, as I have no doubt they were, their exclusion, to say nothing of frauds committed elsewhere, would have given Mr. Clay the vote of that State. Even in Georgia we have strong reason to believe that we were defeated by fraud. In that State, I understand that voters under sixty years of age pay by law a poll-tax: all over that age who possess property, are likewise obliged to pay a tax; so that the tax books kept and returned would give all the voters except the paupers above sixty. Taking these books as a guide, there were 10,344 more votes than there appear to be voters. But the census shows that the number of males above sixty is a little more than three per cent. of the population. Deducting four per cent for these, there would still remain 9,502 votes that cannot be accounted for. Most of this excess occurs in the Democratic counties.

The four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Georgia, give eighty-eight electoral votes. Added to Mr. Clay's vote of one hundred and five, and he would have one hundred and ninety-three votes, while James K. Polk would be left with only eighty-two. It is not strange, therefore, that our opponents should appear so moderate after the victory. It is not strange that they should not rejoice. No wonder some of them seem astounded at the result. Too many of them know by what means this result was achieved. Did Macbeth rejoice when he looked at the crown and sceptre of the murdered Duncan? They look to the past with pain, to the future with dread.

This examination, Mr. Speaker, brings us irresistibly to the conclusion, not merely that the Whig measures of policy are approved by a vast majority of the people of the Union, but that, as a party, the Whigs are greatly the strongest in the country. So strong are they that nothing but a combination of all these adverse influences could have defeated us. Yes, sir, if any one of several of them had been wanting, we should still have triumphed, and had the election been conducted as our form of Government presupposes, that is, fairly and honorably, Mr. Clay's majority would have been overwhelming.

As I have had occasion to allude to John C. Calhoun, I take it upon myself to say, that, looking at his course for more than twelve years, with the exception of a few years after 1837, when he hoped from his new connexion with the Democratic party that he might become President of all the United States—I say, sir, that his course, whether considered with reference to the tariff and nullification, to agitation on the subject of abolition and slavery, or to his mode of managing the Texas question, is precisely that which a man of ordinary sagacity would take who designed to effect a dissolution of the Union. And that such is his object can only be denied by those who hold him *insane*. As it was said that Julius Cæsar went forward soberly and steadily to the ruin of the Republic, so has John C. Calhoun gone on coolly and deliberately to break up the Union and substitute a Southern Confederacy. If his being kept in office by Mr. Polk should have the effect of inducing him to abandon those views, instead of using his official station and influence to promote them, then for the sake of the repose of the country, I should be pleased to see him retained. It is my opinion that he will be distinguished from his present colleagues in the Cabinet, and retained for a time, ostensibly to finish pending negotiations. He will then, by intrigue, or it may be by public opinion, be forced out, and will go into honorable exile at a foreign Court; or retire, like Cincinnatus, to his plough, or possibly come back to the Senate to agitate.—While he is in office, too, as many of his peculiar followers will be served by offices as may be needed to secure the support of the "chivalry" to the Administration.

The following is the splendid peroration of Mr. Clingman's Speech:—

I am here reminded, sir, that some of those gentlemen have expressed hopes that they will be able to overrun and carry off with them the old North State; and I learn that a great effort is to be made by the combined energies of the party for that purpose. But I can tell those gentlemen that J. C. Calhoun and his clique have never had the ear of North Carolina. In 1832, with great unanimity, she took ground against them and for the Union, and she is still for it. She is also a genuine Whig State. She was Whig in 1775, when she made the first declaration of independence, and her sons still in their hearts cherish and will maintain the principles of their fathers. Tennessee, too, is Whig. I saw something of the canvass there during the summer. There were directed against her the combined influences of Texas, the Tariff, Jackson, and Polk, backed by the powerful organization which I have described, and under it all she has borne up nobly. There is a State to be depended on in times of trial. On her a timid man might risk his life, or a brave one trust his honor. Louisiana is Whig to-day, fairly tried. So, too, is Georgia; or, if bent a moment by the blast, unbroken her banner will resume its place in the Whig line. The Whigs are firm every where.—The means used to defeat us, strengthen us. The fall, like that of Antæus, will give redoubled vigor and energy. The terrible calamity sustained will rouse the nation to avert its consequences. But we must endeavor so to triumph that the fruits of victory will not be lost. Our adversaries have set a most lamentable example. Instead of selecting a man high in the confidence of the country, and rewarding him for past services, they have chosen a mere giant of straw, one so unknown that he might be run on opposite principles in different sections. In thus demonstrating the availability of such a man, they have done all in their power to discourage statesman-like eminence and patriotism. Our candidate was defeated because he was too honest, too open, too manly to conceal his opinions.—Gentlemen on the other side of the House exult in the event but they know that he was overthrown in no fair or manly contest. It was the Hector of Shakspeare, surrounded and impaled by myrmidons—

"The earth that bears *him* dead bears not alive so stout."

Many a bright eye and manly heart mourns over him, but he needs it not:

"Wo! unto us, not *him*, for *he rests well*."

Instead of the dark cypress there will wave over him the bright green laurels of glory, and they will become greener and brighter as centuries roll on. But we shall often want his sagacious head, his eloquent tongue, and heart of fire. Since he came on the stage of action, in every crisis,

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Was worth a thousand men."

Sir, it is not talent alone that makes the great statesman. There must be added to high intellect a paramount devotion to our country, a determination to sacrifice every thing of self to promote its advancement. Sir, no statesman, no man ever felt this principle in a greater degree than Henry Clay. And, till life shall fade, he will stand erect, with a spirit unbroken, in the front rank of those who rally around the Constitution and the Union.

If he bears himself well, so does his party. I declare, sir, I have seen nothing, I have heard of nothing, I have read of nothing like it. Whether it be a voice from the mountains of my own district, or from the densely populated cities of the North, it breathes the same spirit. I have seen no one Whig who regretted his course; no one who would not rather be in exile with Brutus than triumphing with Antony; no one who will not go into battle again with more ardor than he went into the former action. Considering its numbers, so help me God, I believe there has existed not upon earth a party so noble. If it cannot preserve this great country, then, sir, you may burn the Constitution, for it is worthless.

Oregon.—In a casual conversation which took place in the Senate yesterday on the subject of Mr. Allen's call upon the Executive for information of the progress of the negotiation concerning the Oregon Territory, Mr. Archer (chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations) took occasion to intimate that the negotiation on that subject between the Secretary of State and the British Envoy was drawing to a close, and that the results of the negotiation might be expected to be laid before the Senate in a few days, so as to give time, before the expiration of the present session, for Congress to take any action which it may deem expedient in relation to the controversy that has been depending.—*National Intelligencer.*

EFFECT OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

LOUISVILLE, December 23, 1844.

Dear Sir: Seeing that a proposition has been made in Congress to take the duty off cotton bagging and gunny bags, &c., I have thought proper to refer to our sales accounts and see the prices at which it has sold, thus to show the effect of a protective tariff. It may be of some service to you.

In 1839, average price per yard	.....	24 cents.
1840,	ditto	22 "
1841,	ditto	26 "
1842,	ditto	16 "
1843,	ditto	13 "
1844,	ditto	10 "

Do they want it lower? If they want it higher, let them kill off the Western manufacturers by taking off the duty, and they will soon be gratified; for we can now barely keep even. Give the whole business to Dundee and Calcutta, and they will soon ask and get profitable prices.

Very respectfully, yours,
THOS. S. FORMAN,
Agent Louisville Manufacturing Company.
Hon. W. P. THOMASON.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

Prejudice is strong as death, as narrow as the grave. When Mr. Stanly was chosen Speaker of the House, the "Tarboro' Press," in commenting upon his election, and the results that would flow from it, remarked as follows:

"The 'cup of gall and bitterness' is to be filled, the thorns are to be sharpened, and all the angry feelings of our frail nature enlisted for party triumph.—Instead of a brotherly council for the good of the State and the people, we are to be engaged in savage unrelenting party warfare; and the elevation of 'thorns,' gall and bitterness, is to be shouted as the rewards of victory."

And in another paragraph, the Editor remarked that when Mr. Stanly discharged the duties of the Chair with impartiality and fairness, the Leopard would change his spots and the Ethiopian his skin.

We laid by these paragraphs at the time they appeared, knowing full well that the history of the Session, when written, would show how little Mr. Stanly is understood by those who thus judge him. We doubt whether there ever was a presiding Officer in any body, who made himself more acceptable by his discharge of the duties of the Chair, than Mr. Stanly. Not only did he disarm prejudice by his frank and manly bearing, but he won the esteem and respect, we might say the affection, of his political opponents.—Many and many a member, who came to the Legislature with feelings full of bitterness towards him, have returned home to sound his praises and cherish him in their heart of hearts.

We were present at *the signing of the die*, as a member of the Legislature, some years ago, designated the act of adjourning *sine die*, and it was a scene to move souter nerves than we lay claim to. The gentlemanly predecessor of Mr. Stanly (Mr. Graves, of Caswell,) moved a vote of thanks, couched in strong and emphatic terms. The question was put to the House by the Clerk —"As many as are in favor of the adoption of the Resolution, will say *Aye*." One long unanimous response, that echoed to the vaulted roof of the Capitol, followed by long and loud continued plaudits, bespoke more plainly than words could have done, that this was no unmeaning compliment, agreed to as a matter of course—no expression of feeling, wafted on the cold breath of icy bosoms—but a heart-felt tribute of respect and admiration. Mr. Stanly, always collected, was moved to tears, as he thanked the House in the following chaste Farewell:

Gentleman: The time for our separation has arrived. Allow me before we part, to say, that I deeply feel the assurance of your approbation, expressed in the Resolution which you have just unanimously adopted. That I have in strictness merited that approbation, I dare not hope; yet my conscience assures me, I have redeemed the only pledge which, at the commencement of the Session, I ventured to give—a pledge of my utmost efforts, to act with perfect impartiality.

Gentlemen, when I entered upon the duties of this station, recollections of the past, associations connected with this House,—the memory of those who had filled this Chair, swelled my heart with emotions, not to be expressed, and served to deepen that distrust of my own abilities, which, under any circumstances, I must and should have felt. Yet, I relied with confidence upon your forbearance, towards my deficiencies, and your aid in my efforts to discharge to your satisfaction, the part which your kindness has assigned me. I gratefully acknowledge that my confidence was not disappointed; nay more, my utmost hopes have been more than fulfilled. When I look back upon my course as Speaker of this House, and regard the errors, which in the survey, I cannot but perceive, I am consoled by the recollection of many instances, in which your good will towards me was generously manifested, and by the consciousness that on no occasion have I intentionally given offence to any one member of the House. If in a single instance, any gentleman here has felt himself hurt by any act of mine, the offence was undesigned, and is regretted, and I know that after this declaration, it will be generously forgiven.

The results of my intercourse with gentlemen here, will always be a source of happiness to me. It has removed prejudices, increased my confidence in free institutions, and added force to my former strong attachment to my native State. It has afforded me the opportunity of forming friendships, which I trust will last through life, and has convinced me, that the more North Carolinians are known, the more they will be loved and respected. Let it be our part gentlemen, to prove to our constituents, as we have to each other, that we feel it a sacred duty, to keep the honor of the State untarnished, to protect with unfaltering determination the public faith, to exercise charity one towards another, so that we may be always, as we now are, able to say, with pride and thankfulness—*We are North Carolinians.*

And now, gentlemen, gratefully appreciating your generous kindness, wishing you, one and all, a pleasant journey home, and hoping that happiness may attend you the remainder of your days, I bid you an affectionate farewell!

The House stands adjourned without day.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

We publish in this paper, the Titles of Acts and Resolutions, passed at the recent Session of the General Assembly of the State, and we invite attention to them as the proud result of the labors of a Whig Legislature. Conversant with the deliberations of such bodies for years, we can conscientiously say, and we appeal to every member, whatever his politics, for the truth of the assertion, that we have never known before so arduous and laborious a Session.—Two years ago, the Loco Foco Legislature sat 69 days, and passed not a single Act, at all calculated to benefit the people, or add to their comfort and happiness. The Whig Legislature, just adjourned, sat only 53 days, and matured for the advantage of the people a large number of measures, which only require an inspection of the CAPTIONS, in this paper, to be understood and appreciated. The one Session exceeded the other in length, sixteen days; and in this way alone, TEN THOUSAND dollars were saved to the State! But by sitting late and early, and squandering no time in passing Terrapin Laws, *a much greater* saving has been effected. Indeed, but for the contumacy of the Senate, in opposing its proper organization for five days, when it was known one Senator held his seat under forged credentials, it would have been one of the shortest Sessions ever held, as it HAS been one of the most useful. So much for Whig economy, Whig prudence, and Whig industry! Rarely before, was there ever such an aggregation of talent, as was presented by the Whig phalanx in the two branches, and seldom, if ever, was there so little speaking—showing that the Whigs were determined to sacrifice ambition, the desire to shine, and every other consideration, on the Altar of the public good. Take the House of Commons, for instance: The Speaker, whose powers in debate need no eulogy from us, never left the Chair in a single instance, to mingle in discussion. And when we mention the names of CHERRY, MOORE, MILLS, WASHINGTON, PAINE, POINDEXTER, HAUGHTON, MEBANE, CALDWELL, and many others, in connection with the paucity of debate, it will be seen that a settled purpose to advance the public good far outweighed all minor considerations.

Were we called upon to point out the most important measures of the Session, we would name the following—designating them only by their Titles, and referring the reader to the CAPTIONS, for an explanation of their provisions:

More effectually to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors.
In favor of Poor Debtors.
To authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Concerning a Penitentiary.
To provide for making a survey from Raleigh and Fayetteville, West to the Georgia line.
Concerning Sheriffs and Constables.
To consolidate and amend the Acts heretofore passed on Common Schools.
For the relief of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb.
For the more speedy administration of Justice.
To prevent fraudulent voting.

On a review of the whole Session, then, we are of the opinion, that the dominant party, at least, may meet without fear the enquiries of their constituents; for if all has not been done that ought to have been done, yet in what has been accomplished, respect for the established institutions of the country, and regard for the interests of their fellow-citizens, have been clearly manifested.—*Raleigh Register.*

Taxing Luxuries.—A Bill was introduced at the late Session of the Legislature, by Mr. Francis, to tax Carriages of every description, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate, Money at interest, &c. but it could not be forced even through the Senate. We do not know the fact, but we have little doubt, that that party, a part of whose electioneering tactics is to array the rich against the poor, voted against this plan of raising Revenue to meet the liabilities of the State.

Raleigh Register.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH J. ERWIN, of Burke;
ROBERT T. PAINE, of Chowan;
ALGERNON S. YANCY, of Caswell;
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Richmond; to be AIDS-DE-CAMP to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.—*Raleigh Register.*

Executive Council.—Governor Graham has summoned his Council to meet in this City, on the 12th of February, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. The Council consists of the following gentlemen, viz: Richard O. Britton, of Bertie; James W. Howard, of Jones; Willie Perry, of Franklin; N. M. Roane, of Caswell; Absalom Myers, of Anson; Josiah Cowles, of Sugry; James Lowrie, of Buncombe.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Bank of the State.—We publish to-day, a Statement, shewing the condition of this Institution, and we doubt whether a more favorable *Expose* can be made by any Bank in the United States. So much for the sound heads, and the sound hearts, that control its affairs.

GENERAL STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, November 23d, 1844.

Loans and Discounts,	$2,297,428 79
Due from other Banks,	136,615 82
Notes of other Banks,	91,401 00
Specie,	576,474 47
Vouchers unadjusted.	1,629 52
Bills and Checks in transitu,	12,776 85
Real Estate,	42,022 38
	$3,157,748 83
Capital Stock,	$1,500,000 00
General Profit and Loss,	180,608 03
Pension Office,	15,793 77
Public Treasurer of North Carolina,	23,6?2 91
Due to other Banks,	21,290 64
Notes in Circulation,	1,118,693 00
Dividends unpaid,	2,434 00
Deposites,	295,246 48
	$3,157,748 83

Published by order of the Stockholders.
C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

We learn that stock in the Merchants' Bank of Newbern was sold a few days since (after the late dividend of 3½ per cent. had been declared) for $104 per share. As the sale was made to a prudent purchaser and a good judge of stocks, it speaks well for the sound condition of our North Carolina Banks.

Newbernian.

The Treaty with China.—We are gratified in being able to state, says the National Intelligencer, that the Treaty lately concluded between Mr. Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Commissioner of the Emperor of China, was yesterday ratified by the Senate by a unanimous vote. We shall doubtless soon be enabled to lay before our readers a copy of the Treaty, though its official proclamation cannot be made until after the exchange of ratifications, which, we understand, is to take place in China.

The New York Express, referring to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to this country, whose residence for some months past has been in the city of New York, says: "We understand that, in consequence of the declarations that have been made on the floor of Congress, "by authority,' that there will be no war with Mexico should Texas be annexed, he will repair to Washington for the purpose of contradicting the statement."

[NEW YORK CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.]

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Barnum, Morris & McKnight,
112 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

PURCHASERS of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Suttinets, Dress Goods, Prints, Linens, Drillings, Sheetings, Shirtings, White Goods, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.*, are respectfully invited to examine their extensive assortment, which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

Their stock will be found full and complete, as they are receiving Goods from AUCTION DAILY, and they solicit the attention of buyers with the fullest confidence, satisfied that they can offer them the strongest inducements.

New York, Jan. 10, 1845. 41-6wi

Communications.

We have reflected much on the subject of the annexed Communication, and had designed, as soon as we could find time and room, to prepare an article on the subject. But our respected correspondent handles it so well, that we prefer to give his views, simply remarking, that we entirely agree with him, that too much land is planted in Cotton; that every planter ought to make, at home, as far as possible, all that he must have for his own consumption; that new objects of culture should be sought for; that more attention should be paid to improving land, and to raising and improving horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, grasses, fruits, potatoes, butter, &c. And if it were not that Locofocoism would raise a shout of horror over such a proposition, we would advise that more manufactories be established, by which we might rival the North in the prosperity derived from that source. In every requisite, except capital, and skill, (which last may be easily acquired,) we have decided advantages over the North for manufacturing.

Lastly, we have no faith in Conventions for such purposes as those suggested by our correspondent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—The present unprecedented depression in the Cotton market is the subject of general and anxious remark amongst all those who are the most deeply interested. Multitudes are ready to pronounce the Cotton planting business very *unprofitable*, if not altogether *worthless*. But is there no remedy for this deplorable state of things? The Cotton Planters of the Southern States *have the remedy in their own hands.* And pray what is it? Let every one of them to a man, this present year of 1845, plant just *half* a crop of Cotton, and although I am not a prophet, neither the son of a prophet, yet I will venture to predict, that on the first of January 1846, Cotton will be 12½ cents a pound. Let the very same plan be followed two or three years in succession, and I doubt not but at the end of that time, a crop as large as that of the last season will command 12 or 15 cents a pound. The plan now proposed, (as I will hereafter attempt to show,) will be more advantageous to the Planter, even the very first year, than the course formerly pursued, whilst the ultimate benefit will be sure.

Let every Cotton Planter, then, from Mason and Dixon's line to Louisiana, adopt the following *Preamble* and *Resolutions*, and carry them resolutely into immediate practice:—

Whereas, the present price of Cotton does not afford any thing like a fair or reasonable profit on the capital invested in it: Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That I will only plant just half the land in Cotton that I usually plant.

Resolved, 2d, That I will be sure to raise grain enough, of all kinds, so that I may lack nothing in the way of provisions.

Resolved, 3d, That inasmuch as I have withdrawn a portion of my hands from the Cotton culture, I will set those surplus hands to the making of manure, and to applying it to the poorest portions of my fields.

We will suppose that a man usually makes *one hundred* bags of Cotton, and that he works from 20 to 25 hands. According to the above course, he might withdraw one-fourth or one-third of his hands, and either hire them out, or set them to some useful employment himself. He would then make 50 bags of Cotton, which at 10 cents per pound would bring him as much money as 160 bags at 5 cents per pound. True, the first and second years, he might realize no more money for the half crop than from a full crop. But look at the following advantages. First, a large portion of his lands would be allowed to rest, which would be a great improvement to them. Secondly, the manuring of the worn out fields. Thirdly, by raising an abundance of grain, and stock of all kind, the money (already too scarce,) which is usually paid away for provisions, could be saved by the Planter, and applied to other useful purposes. And can any one doubt, that after a lapse of three years, a full crop of Cotton would command a fair price?

I would respectfully, Mr. Editor, inquire, whether, in your estimation, our condition admits of any improvement. A column or two of remarks from your own pen might have a good effect. If the plan proposed is plausible, the next inquiry will be, by what method is it most likely to be generally adopted.—Could it be possible to call a Convention of the Cotton Planters at some convenient and central point? Again, can the Press in the Southern States be enlisted in the discussion of this important matter? And should you publish this communication, I would respectfully suggest that your exchanges copy it, and that they make such remarks from time to time, as will set the subject in a clear light before their readers.

Wishing great success and prosperity to every branch of industry in our beloved country, I remain, respectfully, yours, &c., M. J.

Richmond County, N. C.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, JAN. 7.

Mr. Hubbard.—We learn from last evening's Courier, that the Hon. Henry Hubbard—the Massachusetts Commissioner—has left the city. Before departing, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of high standing in which he frankly declares that he is fully convinced of the fruitlessness of his mission, and that if persisted in, it will occasion great excitement. He adds, therefore, that he is preparing immediately to leave.

We think Mr. Hubbard has acted wisely and properly in his determination. It was folly in him to come among us on the absurd and impracticable errand of attempting to overset the police regulations of the State, by judicial decision—it would have been still more foolish in him to remain among a population as susceptible as ours on the score of such interference, and brave the excitement occasioned by his arrival. Let him return to Massachusetts and inform the Governor that the people of Louisiana are perfectly competent to protect themselves, without the counsel or intermeddling of other members of the confederacy; that the laws of which Massachusetts complains are part and parcel of the municipal enactments of the State, framed with a view to protect her citizens from the danger of servile outbreaks; that such laws originate in the impulse of self preservation and are paramount to all interpretations of judicial tribunals—and that any and every effort to overthrow them or set them aside, will only create unpleasant, if not serious, collisions between the North and the South, and weaken the ligaments that bind together the several members of our glorious Union. Let Massachusetts think of these things, and let her remember too that she practiseth not what she preaches—that if a slave touches the soil of Massachusetts, he becomes free, that she protects the fugitive and refuses to surrender him to his master. She does not recoguize slavery, though the Constitution of the U. States does. Why, therefore, should she murmur that we, who possess our domestic institutions guaranteed to us by the organic law, should labor to keep them free from the perilous contact of fanaticism; in short, that we who live in a land where slavery exists, should adopt befitting measures to prevent the mad attempts of fools and knaves to instigate our black population to revolt. The law which prohibits the entrance into our State of free persons of color, is a portion of this salutary code; and it is not likely to be repealed, so long as the people of Louisiana are alive to the instinct of self protection.

Wholesale House
NEW YORK.

THE Subscribers are now amply prepared with

FULL STOCKS OF GOODS

In their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the New York Market affords to purchasers presents a superior opportunity for a careful selection, and on terms in all respects as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

Southern and Western Merchants are assured of our determination to please, if possible, all who are in search of *Spring and Summer Supplies*—and are respectfully invited to examine our several Stocks and Prices.

Silks and Fancy Goods.

Bowen & McNamee, 15 William, corner of Beaver street.
Carleton, Frothingham & Co., No. 172 Pearl st. corner of Pine st.

Straw Goods.

G. M. Peck, 146 Pearl street.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Doremus, Suydam & Nixon, No. 59 Nassau st. corner of Liberty, opposite the Post Office.
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. 207 Pearl-street, 3 doors above Maiden Lane.
Nelson & Graydon, 61 Cedar-street, next door to new Post Office.
J. W. & R. Leavitt, 166 Pearl-street.
Parsons & Lawrence, 120 Pearl-street and 82 Beaver a few doors below Wall-street.
Bradner & Co., 160 Pearl-street, near Wall.
John P. Stagg & Co., 182 Pearl-street.
F. S. & D. Lathrop, 62 William-street, corner Cedar-street.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting and Summer Goods.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 82 William-street, corner of Maiden Lane.
F. S. Winston & Co., 138 Pearl-street; Foreign and Domestic Woolens, Vestings and Pantaloon Stuffs.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Wolfe & Gillespie, 193 Pearl-street, near Maiden Lane.
Hyslop & Brother, successors to Robert Hyslop & Son, No. 226 Pearl-street, above Maiden Lane.
Cornell, Brothers, 269 Pearl, corner Fulton-street.
W. I. Buck, 209 Pearl-street, four doors above Maiden Lane; extensive Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness and Coach Hardware.
Henry Baylis, 195 Maiden Lane, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles and Fancy Goods.
Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey and 205 Washington-streets; Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Iron and Steel.
John Van Nest, successor to Abraham Van Nest, 114 Pearl-street, Hanover Square: Importer and Dealer in Saddlery, Coach and Harness Hardware.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationary.

Lewis I. Cohen, 138 William-street, two doors from Fulton.

Importers of Watches, Fine Cutlery, Jewelry, and Plated Ware.

Fellows, Wadsworth & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane.
Bail, Tomjkins & Black, (late Marquand & Co.) 181 Broadway.

Boots, Shoes, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl-st near Wall.
Spofford, Tileston & Co., 149 Water-street.
Watson & Shipman, No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post Office.
Calvin W. How, 131 Maiden Lane.

Books and Stationary.

Collins, Brother & Co., 254 Pearl-street
Pratt, Woodford & Co. 63 Wall-street.
Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl-street.

Importers of Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

A. H. Ward & Co., (formerly Bailly, Ward & Co.) 41 Maiden Lane.
Levi Cook & Co. 138 Pearl-street,—also Buttons & Trimmings.
Wm. H. Carey & Co., 186 Pearl-street, opposite Cedar-street.
Spelman & Fraser, 136 Pearl-street,—also Cutlery, Buttons, &c.

Manufacturers & Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

J. & J. F. Trippe, 90 and 92 Maiden Lane.
Hoadley, Phelps & Co. 142 Water-street, near Maiden Lane.
Haviland, Keese & Co. 80 Maiden Lane.
H. H. Schieffelin & Co. 104 and 106 John street.

Cutlery, House-keeping, Hardware, Tin and Wood Ware, Baskets, &c.

J. B. Windle & Co, 56 Maiden Lane.

Wholesale Grocers.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front-street.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fine Groceries, &c.

A. Bininger & Co., 141 Broadway.

China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Henry W. Haydock, 276 Pearl-street.

Umbrellas, &c.

Henry Keep, 122 Pearl-street, successor to Thomas Garner, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas and Parasols.
Richard McNamee, No. 16 William-street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, Sticks, Linens and Straw Goods
Charles Davis, 194 Pearl-street, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Umbrellas.
Horace H. Day, 25 Maiden Lane. Manufacturer of Patent India Rubber Suspenders, and all kinds of India Rubber Goods.
Firth, Hall & Pond, No. 239 Broadway, Manufacturers, Publishers and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.—Sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

PUBLIC HOUSES---NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of the following named Public Houses, in the City of New York, unite in the above invitation to Southern and Western Merchants, who may visit our Commercial Emporium, to call at our respective Houses; pledging ourselves to administer the comforts of "Home," as far as in our power, to those who may give us the preference.

Mansion House, W. J. Bunker, 39 Broadway.
Howard Hotel, Thomas & Roe, Broadway.
City Hotel, Chester Jennings, Broadway.
Waverley House, Willard Whitcomb, 54 & 56 Broadway.
Atlantic Hotel, No. 3 & 5 Broadway, W. C. Anderson.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich street, J. W. Boody, W. D. Parsons.
Astor House, Coleman & Stetson.
Franklin House, Broadway, Hayes & Trendwell.
New York, Jan. 11th, 1845. 42-5w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1845.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.—Mr. V. Palmer, at his Offices, No. 160 Nassau st. New York, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 State Street, Boston, and S. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-st., Baltimore, is Agent for this paper, to receive Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c.

Merchants are referred to the New York Advertisements in this paper. They would do well to them out and carry to New York with them.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered, about 5 o'clock on Monday morning last, in a wooden building on Hay st. in this town, and was not arrested until that and three other buildings, all occupied as Grocery stores, had been destroyed. The house in which it originated belonged to D. Baker, Esq. and was occupied by Mr Thos. J. Anderson. Two adjoining frame houses, on the East, were owned by D. Carver, Sen. & D. Carver, Jun. The loss of these three sufferers is very severe, as they saved nothing and were not insured. On the West, the three story double brick building of Mr Zadock Burroughs, occupied by the latter and by Mr David McDuffie, was on fire soon after the alarm, and before the Engines were brought to bear. Mr Burroughs had $1000 insurance on the building, and saved a considerable portion of his stock, but his loss is still heavy. On the West of that building and in actual contact with it, was the large two story wooden store house owned and occupied by Mr Thomas S. Lutterloh, to the preservation of which the untiring efforts of the Firemen and Citizens were directed for perhaps two hours, during which it was several times on fire. It is high praise to all concerned to record the fact, that a building so exposed, full of such combustible materials, was yet preserved. We should animate our exertions in any future emergency. Mr. L. suffered some damage by removing goods and by water, but is insured.

In blowing up one of the wooden buildings, Mr. H. Leslie was considerably injured by the falling timber, but we are happy to say that he is recovering. We understand that the inquiries instituted by the Magistrate of Police showed that the fire was doubtless accidental.

EDUCATION.—The following letter gave us a report which has since been confirmed by the statement made to Congress by the Committee on Accounts:—

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 15, 1845.

Dear Sir: The debate on the Annexation of Texas is still going on in the House of Representatives. There does not appear as has been usual with the Democracy, as yet any determination to apply the gag and put an end to the debate, but as there is no concert or harmony among the party as to the mode of effecting the object, and as all their caucuses and consultations have only terminated in increasing the difficulty, they have thrown all their various plans into the crucible, and suffer the debate to continue, with a hope that they may be moulded into some form, accidental or otherwise, that may obtain support of the party.

With a Democratic majority of more than forty in the House, it will be difficult for them to get this measure through, and in the Senate it cannot pass this session, in any shape or in any event.

Congress rose to-day, and I believe on good authority, I am about to disclose to us some of the frauds of the Ohio Canal which was introduced last session, turning out all the Whig officers of the House, and by whose adherent misconduct and supplying their places with Loafers. Mr. McNulty, the Locofoco Clerk of the House, it seems is a defaulter for some $5,000 before the Committee of Accounts, out of Contingent Funds which was placed under his control, though he has been but one year in office. I understand that the Committee have been waiting from some days to account for the deficit, and it is confidently said will report to-morrow or next day on the matter. I know the above from rumor, but I believe there is a kernel of its truth.

McNulty was first elected Clerk of the House in 1843, at the opening of this Congress, in place of Mr. Clerk Clarke, so that he has been in office a little more than one year. He was reputed to be a man of bad private character, but was rewarded for party services as Editor in Ohio, by the gift of responsible office. Last year he was a candidate for Congress in his District in Ohio, and was beaten a Whig, though the District gave a considerable Locofoco majority in the other elections which took place at the same time.

On Friday last, Mr. Taylor of Va. from the Committee on Accounts, made a Report on the subject, which he said had been delayed at the instance of McNulty's friends, on their assurance that the whole matter would be settled; but as it had not been settled, nothing further had been heard on the subject, the committee would delay no longer. They had summoned McNulty to appear before them and settle his accounts, but he had refused to do so. The whole amount of money which he has received is $22,000. Taking the account of expenditures as made up in the Clerk's office as correct, (though it is certain that all the sums therein charged have been paid,) it appears that he had paid to Dec. 1, $172,000, leaving $60,000 in his hands. Of this sum, the Committee find only $13,000 to his credit in Bank, and $2,500 paid this Session, leaving a deficiency of about $44,500, of which $20,000 is secured by his official bond, (with Allen, Tappan, Weller, all members of Congress from Ohio, as sureties.) For the remainder there is no security.

The report adds,—

In tracing the disposition of these funds, the committee have learned that, at different times since the 4th of June last, the Clerk has advanced to Dr. E. Woodward, a produce dealer in Mount Vernon, Ohio, the sum of $30,000; $2,000 was paid to Levi Slamm, of New York, and about $2,750 to Thomas J. Purdy, Cashier of the Savings Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Whether the sums thus transferred were by the Clerk loaned to the individuals named, or embarked in his own speculations, the committee are not able to determine; but it was obviously an improper disposition of the public money, and, unless explained, amounts to embezzlement, as defined in the 2d section of the act of Congress, approved August 1, 1841.

Such official misconduct, accompanied by a stubborn refusal on his part to make the explanations demanded by a committee of the House, requires that it should be dealt with in a summary manner, as well that the House may vindicate its own character, as for a warning to others that infidelity on the part of a public officer will always be promptly rebuked by the Representatives of the people."

The Report closes with resolutions for McNulty's dismissal from office, for the institution of legal proceedings to ascertain the amount of the deficiency, and of criminal proceedings against him and all persons who have participated in the embezzlement.

It was also stated that the Clerk had not advertised contracts for Stationary, as the law required.

Mr. Weller read a letter from Secor & Co. of N. Y. to McNulty, acknowledging that the latter had placed in their hands, on deposite $29,000, which was subject to his draft at any time. Mr. Weller said, whatever might have been the conduct of the Clerk, the government would not lose a dollar. The securities were ready to pay their bond and all deficiencies; but he did not believe there would be a deficiency.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest McNulty and bring him to the bar of the House. Messrs. Adams, Saunders, and Rayner denied the power of the House to arrest; but the motion was carried, almost unanimously.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, inquired what was to be done with this man when he was brought into the House. ["Hang him," said a member in an under tone.] Mr. D. thought there was no power to punish.

Mr. Harralson, of Georgia, was in favor of having him here, and if nothing else could be done he might be handed over to the civil authorities. He was in favor of punishing him severely for his misconduct. It was necessary also that the proceedings should be prompt, for he might already have been apprised of what was going on, and was perhaps on his flight from this city.

In the course of an hour or two, the Sergeant-at-Arms returned with McNulty in custody. He took his seat at the Clerk's table, and was informed by the Speaker of the charges against him, the Report of the Committee was read to him, and he was informed that he could now offer any defence.

He then rose, and, addressing the House, declared that he had not himself used one dollar of the public funds; neither had he loaned one dollar of that fund to any one; nor had he made any other disposition of it which the law did not authorize and justify.

As a reason for not attending the committee, he stated that he had informed the committee that his accounting clerk was absent from the city, who had all the money accounts in his hands; but that he would return in a few days; he had not yet returned, but was looked for by every arrival. He had not used or loaned a dollar of the public money, but had deposited it in different institutions, and some of it with individuals, but on the amplest securities; the best proof of all which would appear as soon as his clerk returned. He thought it a very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the committee that they had not waited for the clerk's return: all had been now made public which could do him the utmost injury, and this without the slightest provocation. All his accounts would be settled with the committee before ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Taylor said if such a request had been preferred to the committee they would willingly have waited for the clerk's return; but it was not. Mr. McN. had refused to attend; and they understood that the clerk had returned last night. Hearing nothing from Mr. McN., they had made their report.

Sundry explanations were made by Mr. McNulty to account for his not attending the committee.—That last note he had not received till after the time appointed for his attendance, &c.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that further proceedings be postponed to to-morrow, at two o'clock, and that in the mean while Mr. McNulty remain in custody.

A long and warm debate arose on this proposition; his further detention was earnestly opposed, and was finally negatived, 99 to 75.

A motion was made by way of amendment that in the meanwhile he be suspended from his public duties as Clerk of the House.

This also met with considerable opposition, and a motion was made to strike it out; but after debate that motion was withdrawn, and the resolution postponing further action on the report, and in the meanwhile suspending the Clerk from the discharge of his public duties, was carried without a count.

It is worthy of remark, that McNulty and one of his gambling companions, named Banks, with two prostitutes, got into an affray with the keeper of a tavern in Washington, at which they had taken temporary lodgings, and that Banks was severely wounded by pistol shot, and McNulty and the women retreated. This took place on Wednesday afternoon last, two days before the Report of the Committee.

McNULTY DISMISSED.—On Saturday, McNulty not having made his promised settlement, the resolutions dismissing him from office as Clerk of the House, were *unanimously adopted;* and Benjamin B. French, his Chief Clerk, was appointed in his place.

MESSRS. CLINGMAN AND YANCY.—We stated in our last, on the authority of the Baltimore papers, that the difficulty between these gentlemen had been amicably adjusted. The report was premature. All efforts of friends were unavailing; the parties met near Bladensburg on Monday the 13th, and fired once with pistols, at 10 paces, fortunately without injury to either. Mr. Yancy's ball went into the ground midway between them, and Mr. Clingman's passed over Yancy's head. The firing was hurried in consequence of the approach of the police, or it might have been fatal. The seconds then interfered and the matter was amicably settled. Quite a number of persons are said to have been on the ground as friends and spectators.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

There has been great inquiry for the Intelligencer of Thursday, containing the admirable speech of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina. His remarks in regard to practices in this city at the late Presidential election can all be substantiated. His eloquent exposition of the causes that led to the defeat of the Whig party will become matter of history. His tribute to our venerated leader and candidate will find a response in every Whig heart.

The Senate of the United States will have a great accession to its talents at the next session. Mr. Webster is to return—Mr. Choate having declined a re-election, and Mr. W. been elected in his place. Judge Clayton of Delaware is elected in place of Mr. Bayard, who declined a re-election. Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, is elected in place of Mr. Merrick, who declined a re-election. Albert C. Greene is elected from Rhode Island, in place of John B. Francis. All Whigs.

LIBRARY INSTITUTE LECTURE.—The Lecture on Tuesday Evening of last week was by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist—the subject, the Life and Times of Erasmus, whose writings had so much agency in preparing the world for the Reformation, in the 16th Century. It was a powerful delineation of a remarkable character, and of an eventful period in the world's history; very fully accomplishing the Reverend gentleman's apparent purpose, not so much to amuse his auditory, as to present them with food for reflection, to excite them to inquiry, and to improve their hearts and minds.

WHIG MEETING IN DUPLIN.—A meeting was held at Kenansville on the 4th inst., to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held at Warsaw on the 22nd February, for the purpose of consulting together as to the propriety of having a Whig candidate for Congress in that District. Henry Moore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and T. D. Love, Esq. appointed Secretary. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jeremiah Pearsall, Wm. Carr, and Halstead Bowden, reported appropriate resolutions, approving of the contemplated movement, expressing their unimpaired confidence in Whig principles, their opposition to the Texas Humbug, &c., &c.

The following Delegates were selected, viz:

Messrs. J. T. Rhodes, C. D. Hill, B. Oliver, J. Swinson, T. Grady, W. Herring, James Taylor, J. L. Smith, J. T. Miller, N. Hall, S. Williams, J. Batts, B. Lenair, Wright Boney, D. Mallard, A. McMillan, Wm. Usher, Tim. Newkirk, Jeremiah Pearsall, T. J. Kennair, Wm. Carr, Joseph McGowan, H. Bourden, T. D. Love and H Moore.

In the debate now going on on the annexation of Texas, a Mr. Brown, a Member of Congress from Indiana, is reported to have spoken thus:—

"The great Anglo-Saxon race is destined to sweep from the lofty summits of the Andes to the snow invistigated wastes of Patagonis!"

JAMES B. SHEPARD, *of Raleigh.*—This individual has published in the Standard an article grossly abusive of the Editor of this paper, founded, as he *pretends*, on a letter of ours from Raleigh, on the 2d inst. and published in the "Observer" of the 8th, in which allusion is made to the settlement of the difficulty between himself and Mr. Cherry.—There is not in that letter a sentence which we see any reason to recall or alter, or the correctness of which we doubt,—except it be that part which we heard Shepard himself deliver to the House. We have no disposition to vouch for his *veracity* in that or any other particular. All else that we stated as fact, we had very good authority for, and what we mentioned on the authority of common report at Raleigh, we believe to be true. Shepard has not specified any particular in which there is error,—doubtless because he *could not*. He has therefore resorted to a general denunciation, the language of which entitles him to the appellation of BLACKGUARD, in addition to those of CONCEITED SIMPLETON, and SWAGGERING BULLY, which he had long since earned.

We said that Shepard has made the letter the *pretence* for his abuse. The *real* ground of it is to be found in the Observer of the 21st December, 1842, and of March 6, 1844, in which we gave the following true account of Shepard's "bill for the Relief of the People," introduced by him in the "Terrapin Assembly" of 1842, of which he was a member:—

"*Relief.*—The most remarkable proposition of the session, perhaps, is Mr. Shepard's bill to relieve the people, by lending them the notes of the State. He introduced this with a great flourish of trumpets, as the result of his mature deliberation. No sooner was it read, however, than Mr. Edwards, (a Van Buren Loco, Shepard being a Calhoun man,) pounced upon it, and knocked it in the head by the very correct argument that it was unconstitutional.

"To overcome this knock-down argument, Mr. Shepard has proposed an amendment to his bill which is about a thousand per cent. worse than the bill itself, and fairly entitles the author to the appellation of the most ignorant pretender since the days of Bob Potter. The amendment provides, that the Treasury Notes so issued, and bearing 2½ per cent. interest, 'shall not be circulated as money, that no person shall be compelled to receive them in payment of any debts; that they shall not be receivable in payment of public taxes, Bank dividends, or any other debt due the State.' We would respectfully ask Mr. Shepard to what use he proposes the people shall put them, by which his 'relief' is to be afforded? They are neither allowed to be received nor paid by any body, for any purpose. And a man who borrows them cannot even pay *for* them *with* them! The whole purpose of his scheme seems to be, that the people should pay the State 6 per cent. a year for the privilege of holding the State's note at 2½ per cent. a year! His bill very kindly provides that no one man shall borrow more than $2500, and it is well it does, for to borrow much upon such terms, would break most men.

"The amendment further provides, that every borrower shall pay up, (in good money of course,) 20 per cent. a year of his debt; and that the Governor shall immediately institute suit if he fails to pay punctually. That the principal and interest so paid, shall be invested in Bank or other stock, 'until the 5th year, *when, and not before, the notes hereby ordered to be issued, shall be redeemed.*"—Did ever any body hear of such a notable scheme! It is a most effectual one, however, "for the relief of the people." It would undoubtedly *relieve* those who borrowed, from a considerable amount of their cash."

We publish this again now, that the public may see that we have not characterized this man Shepard as a simpleton without reason. The impression which this novel bill made upon our mind was fully revived when we heard him in the House of Commons, a few days ago, express HIS want of confidence in the financial skill of Judge Cameron, the venerable and distinguished President of the Bank of the State, and undertake to prescribe, by resolution, *his* mode of managing the affairs of that Institution, instead of Judge Cameron's! Surely, thought we, the man must be bent upon publishing his own folly!—Many a stupid man gets through the world with a tolerable reputation for intelligence, by avoiding occasions of exposure of his ignorance. It is the irrepressible, born fool, only, that thrusts his folly on the public at every opportunity.

There is much in the Standard to satisfy us that Shepard is a CONTEMPTIBLE POLTROON. In the first place, it is our decided opinion, that all the villainous misrepresentations of his affair with Col. Cherry, with which that paper abounds, are prepared under his eye, if not by himself. He makes Holden the *scapegoat* behind *which* he SNEAKS, to avoid responsibility to Cherry, who has no conscientious scruples against fighting a duel. But he comes out (HOW LIKE A MAN!!) over his own name to abuse us, because, as he well knows, we are no ducilist. O most valorous James B. Shepard!

We have no doubt that he saw Cherry writing the note to demand an explanation, and that his meeting with him, whilst looking for his friend to bear the note, was *not accidental.* His smile, his familiar tap on the shoulder, his jocular and friendly remarks, were all doubtless put on to throw Cherry off his guard, to prevent the note being sent, and to induce Cherry to believe that he was *really* the old friend that he *professed* to be. The Standard, (or Shepard rather,) whilst it admits Shepard's "laughing and putting his hand on his shoulder," says that "to any man of sense this conduct of Mr. S. would appear as *adding insult to insult,* and as showing the light in which he looked on Mr. Cherry." What, after having applied opprobrious epithets to Mr. Cherry, and knowing that Cherry had written to demand an explanation, to meet him with a smile, and all that, enter into negotiations about it, appeal to their old friendship for evidence of absence of intention to insult him, and agree to a statement to be made by a mutual friend of an honorable and satisfactory arrangement: to do all this for the purpose of "*adding insult to insult,*" is a confession of a blackness, a baseness of heart, that none but a simpleton would have made, and none but a fiend or a madman would have conceived.

But enough of James B. Shepard. We dismiss him, until he shall require further notice at our hands, with the assurance of the profound contempt and derision with which we look upon baseness and folly combined—such as his.

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has unanimously, 99 to 0, adopted resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to oppose any bill having for its object *any reduction whatever* in the present Tariff.

FOREIGN.—An arrival at N. York from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th ult. and another from Havre to the 9th, brings the interesting intelligence that the downward tendency of Cotton had been arrested: that the price had recovered an ½d., that the sales had been large, and speculators had purchased to a considerable extent. Opinions were not settled as to the permanency of this better feeling.

No other news.

LATER.—Further arrivals at New York to the 12th Dec. state that the sales of Cotton for 4 days had amounted to 30,000 bales, at a further rise of ⅛d. making a farthing advance in all. This produced a rise of ¼ of a cent in New York, where Uplands are quoted at 4¼ to 6½.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, Mr. Foster of Tenn. introduced a resolution proposing another scheme of Annexation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Haywood introduced a bill to effect the same object, which he advocated in a two hours' speech. It is described by the Globe as combining the principles of all the other plans submitted by other members; and especially Mr. Benton's compromise, to make an equal number of Free States and Slave States out of the Territory.

Mr. Archer, in reply to a question, stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which all these various propositions have been submitted, did not intend to report until the other House should have come to some decision on the subject.

On Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of importance, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the debate on Annexation was resumed, (after a new scheme had been presented,) and Messrs. Tibbats and Chappell advocated Annexation, whilst Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio (Loco,) delivered a very able argument against it, which appears to have created great interest in the House.

On Tuesday, Mr. Holmes and Brown of Ind. advocated, and Mr. G. Davis opposed, Annexation.

On Wednesday, another Annexation bill was introduced, and Mr. Bowlin advocated, and Messrs. Hardin and Severance opposed, the measure.

On Thursday, Mr. P. King moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the fact whether a duel had been fought by any Members in consequence of words spoken in debate, with a view to their expulsion. The resolution was warmly resisted by Messrs. Houston, Rayner, Payne, Causin, and McDowell, on the ground that the House had no power over the matter, the challenge having passed and the duel being fought beyond the limits of the District. The resolution was laid on the table, 106 to 82.

On Friday, the whole session was taken up with the McNulty business, (noticed elsewhere.)

THE NEXT CABINET.—It seems to be generally believed that Mr. Calhoun will decline Mr. Polk's invitation, (should he give one,) to remain in the State Department, and that Messrs. Buchanan of Penn., Elmore of S. C., Walker of Miss., and Saunders of N. C., will have places in the Cabinet. We understand that Gen. Saunders has notified his party that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.—We certainly expected that the Locofocos who elected Polk President of the United States, would give him the benefit of their aid and confidence at least till he is Inaugurated, though we did not look for a much longer continuance of good feeling between the "Rogues and Royalists," as Mr. Calhoun called them. But we find that the Chivalry wing of the party is already engaged in speaking ill of him, which is unkind enough, considering that they knew quite as much of him before the Election as they do now, and yet voted for him. The Charleston Mercury, in giving its own opinion, corroborated by the information of its Washington correspondent, that there will not only be no alteration of the Tariff at this session, but that no attempt even will be made to repeal or modify it, says,—

"The new President, (a free-trade man at heart, we doubt not) is not good for one vote on this vital question. He is shorn of all moral power to control it, [by his double-faced letter to Kane,] and whether he speaks for or against a Protective Tariff in his inaugural address, will not be of the slightest consequence. A hundred messages from him will not affect the vote of a single member from the North, elected by the teachings of his own words, to uphold and confirm the protective policy."

The Mercury, (whose disclosures of party matters are often singularly galling to the Locofocos,) says that the principal argument last year against separate State action to nullify the Tariff was, that it would affect the success of the party in the Presidential election. "Only wait till the election is over, said they, and the Tariff will be repealed." But the election is over, the party has triumphed, and the Mercury now finds that the opponents of the Tariff "are weaker than ever," further from a repeal of it than ever.

"No where at the North, (says the Mercury,) has a Tariff for *revenue only,* been advocated, and it is absurd to expect, on a great question of sectional interest, a support which sectional policy opposes and no promises given to bestow. The Tariff of 1842, passed by Democratic votes; the Tariff Bill of the last session proposing to modify it, defeated by Democratic votes; and the non-action of the present session, all speak to the same purpose, *the protective policy is forever on us with its blighting and curse, unless thrown off by our own brave efforts.*"

The Mercury is preparing the minds of its readers for a new Nullification or Disunion crusade.

Our readers will thus see, that the fraud practised in the canvass for Polk, of representing him in one section to be in favor of Protection, and in another to be against it, is fairly and fully confessed. Will not the deceived people resent the imposture?

DORR.—The Legislature of New Hampshire lately adopted resolutions relative to Dorr's imprisonment, and sent a copy to Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Legislature ordered the Secretary to return the resolutions to New Hampshire, with a resolution declaring, "That said resolutions, marked as they are by the grossest falsehood, ignorance, and impertinence, are at once disgraceful to the Legislature of New Hampshire, and insulting to the Government and People of Rhode Island." Pretty strong, that!

FOREIGN PAUPERS.—It is known that several European Nations, contrary to all right, are emptying their Poor Houses and Prisons by shipping their inmates to the U. States. A late official Report in New York shows, that of 821 children, mostly illegitimate, supported by the City at the Alms House, 627 are of foreign parentage, and only 195 of native. In the Penitentiary and City Prisons, are confined 1419 persons, being an increase of more than *five hundred* in the last six months. Of the whole number, only 372 are Americans, 885 are foreigners, and 162 blacks. In the Alms House, besides the children, are 2,939 paupers, mostly foreigners also.

Well may New York complain and groan under the burden of supporting such multitudes of paupers and criminals.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—A petition is in circulation in Michigan, praying Congress to annex Canada to the United States, if Texas be annexed. Why not petition for the annexation of Mexico and Great Britain at once?

GEORGIA.—The debt of this State is $1,775,138. By prudent and skilful management, the interest is not only paid promptly, and sometimes in advance, but a portion of the principal is paid off annually, the Central Bank bills nearly paid off and raised from 40 per cent. discount to par, and the State Rail Road still prosecuted to a speedy completion. This is all highly creditable to Georgia.

MEXICO—FLIGHT OF SANTA ANNA.—The recent news from Mexico is of the retreat of Santa Anna, the desertion of many of his troops, a battle with Gen. Parades' army, the defeat of Santa Anna, and his flight in disguise. The revolution was progressing throughout the Republic.

LATER.—An arrival at Charleston from Vera Cruz, with news to the 2d inst. appears to discredit the above. It is stated that Santa Anna was still at the head of 6,000 men, and that Parades, with 9,000 men, avoided a battle, as his forces were constantly increasing, whilst Santa Anna's were deserting. The Mexican Congress had declared Santa Anna a traitor and outlaw, and authorized any one to take his life. Means had also been adopted to prevent his escape.

Mr. Tripler (a passenger,) states that the whole country is in a state of the utmost confusion—robberies of travellers were committed daily, and he himself was twice stripped of whatever was valuable about him, in his progress through Mexico, but without any indignity being offered to his person. It is the opinion of Mr. T. from what he could learn, that the new government would be as much if not more virulently opposed to the annexation of Texas as the former, and states that Americans are held in great abhorrence, and receive frequent insults at the hands of the Mexicans.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., by James C. Roper, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, of Anson county, to Miss MARTHA SEDBERRY, daughter of James Sedberry, Esqr., of Montgomery county.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday night last, Mrs. CATHARINE DAILEY, wife of Mr. Patrick Dailey.

In Moore county, on the 10th inst., after an illness of five days, Mrs. CELIA TYSON, wife of William D. Tyson, aged 43 years. Mrs. T. was a member of the Methodist Church, and gave evidence during her sickness and on her death-bed, that she was not only a professor but a sincere christian.—Racked with excruciating pains from the commencement of her disease to near death, her patience and resignation was remarkable; nor did a cloud of doubt arise for a moment to obscure her bright hopes of futurity. Blessed as she was with her perfect reason, she availed herself of all the strength she possessed to address her husband and children on the necessity of religion, and exhorting them to meet her in Heaven. Although her husband and ten children mourn her death, they have the unspeakable gratification of believing their loss is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

In Robeson county, on the 10th inst., after a severe illness of ten days, the youngest son of John Bethune, Esq., about 16 years of age. He has left an affectionate father and mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and brother.

The fading glories disappear,
The short-liv'd beauties die away;
Yet these new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,—
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline. *Com.*

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Barclay, in Cumberland county, on the 4th of December last, after a protracted and painful illness, which she bore with the cheerful resignation and fortitude of the true christian, Miss MARGARET EASTWOOD, aged about 75 years.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ANN HERRING, consort of Mr. R. J. Herring, and daughter of Jas. Moore, Esq. She was much beloved and respected by all who knew her.

The numerous friends in North Carolina of RICHARD C. BUNTING, Esq. of Alabama, will be pained to hear of his death, of which we extract the following notice from the Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 8th inst. His excellent qualities of head and heart appear to have endeared him to his new friends in Alabama as strongly as they had done to his old ones in this State:—

Death of a Member.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., RICHARD C. BUNTING, Esq., a Representative from Montgomery county, expired at his lodgings in this city, aged about 55 years. The melancholy event was soon announced by Dr. Olwer in the Senate, and Col. Williams in the House, when both branches immediately adjourned until this morning.

Col. Bunting was a native of Sampson county, but resided many years in Robeson county, N. C., where he was universally esteemed for his intelligence and amiable qualities. Several years ago he removed to Montgomery county, Alabama, where about two years since he had the misfortune to lose his consort, who left him six children. They are now fatherless—orphans indeed!

During the fall, Col. Bunting had occasional chills, but had so far recovered as to take his seat the first week of the session. He attended diligently to his public duties until about ten days ago, when he was attacked with serious indisposition. On Friday last his friends became alarmed. Inflammation of the lungs had taken place, and he gradually sunk, with firmness and composure, into the arms of death.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, and will be attended with Masonic ceremonies.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 22.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7	25
Bacon,	6	a 6½	No. 1,	$7	25
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	35	a 40
Butter,	12	a 15	Oats,	28	a 35
Bale Rope,	7	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	7½	a 10	Nails, cut,	5	a 5½
Cotton,	3½	a 4½	Powder, keg,	$6	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,	2	
Corn,	40	a 50	Sugar, brown,	6	a 9½
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,	14	
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 12½	" Loaf,	14	a 16
Flour, new,	$3½	a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45	a 50
Feathers,	28	a 30	Sack,	$2 a	$2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	a $1 25	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10	
" dry,	8	a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½	a 2½
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	70	a 85
Lard,	7	a 8	Whiskey,	35	a 40
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

REMARKS.—But little Produce coming to market. Cotton a little better; principal sales at 4½ a 4¾. Flour dull; sales at 3½ a 4. Bacon, new, 6 a 6½.—Pork 4 a 4½. Corn 40 a 50. Oats 25 a 35. Flaxseed 1 15 a 1 25.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 15.

There have been small sales of Turpentine within the past week at 2 12½. Arrivals light.

Tar remains as at last report, 1 25.

Timber has advanced a little. 5 and 7 dollars may be put down as the extreme prices for mill qualities.

There are sales of quarter flooring boards reported at 10, 11½, and 11 dolls. Wide boards have brought 8 dollars this week, and scantling the same. R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, have been sold at 13 and up to 16 dollars. Shingles sell at 2 to 2½ dollars.

Wide boards, scantling, staves, and shingles, are all in brisk demand.

Corn is selling at 50, 55 and 60 cents, both from boats and store, according to quality.

Northern hay on the wharf is held at 75 cents.

Sales of some lots of rice at 2 75.

Ditto of feathers at 30 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbus, Cotton 2 to 4½. At New Orleans 5⅜ to 7¼. At Mobile 3½ to 5. At Cheraw 3 to 4¾ At Columbia 3 to 4 85. At Charleston Cotton 3¾ to 5¾, Corn 47 to 52, Flour 4 75 to 5 50, Sugar 4¼ to 5¼. Molasses 16 to 23.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 7.—Brig Andrew Ring from Demarara. 9.—Schr. Tioga from New York. 12.—Brigs Girard from Matanzas, Echo from Havana, Denmark, (put back, having sprung a leak.) 13.—Brigs Champlain from Portland, Oneco from New Orleans, Br. Brig Southampton from Grenada; Schrs. Eddington from Boston, Augusta from Charleston, Eveline from New Bedford, Tangier from New London, Chappell from Matanzas, Ellen from Philadelphia, Janet from North Counties. 14.—Brig W. L. Jones from New York, Br. Brigs Mary Shields from Tobago, Durham from St. Vincent; Schr. Alaric from New York. 15.—Brig David Duffie from New York; Schr. Pomfret from Boston. 16.—Brigs Edward Blake from Martinque, St. Lawrence from Newport, Br. Brig Victoria from Trinidad.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday last, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with goods for J. Waddell, Jr., Z. Burroughs, Murchison Reid & Co., C. B. Mallett, E. Fuller, W. McIntyre, Geo. McNeill, B. Rose & Son, W. Prior, G. & H. McMillan, J. H. & J. Martine, of this place; and M. Boger, C. A. Black, E. Mitchell, Scott & McAdoo, A. Hunt, J. H. Lindsay, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, Boon & Breece, Amos Jessup, C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Troy, E L Winslow, Hall & Hall, D McLaurin, G & H McMillan, T S Lutterloh, Stuart & McGary, John D Williams, John Brown, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, Capt. J A J Bradford, L A Nixon, W McIntyre, P Taylor, J R Gee, J Waddell, Jr, H Branson, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for W A Lash, S Cowles, J & J A Worth, H R Dusenberry, J & W Murphy, M Brown, J & A C Blum, H W Conner, J & A Winecoff & Co, A C Patterson, T McRorie, Washington Mining Co, J W Norwood, and M Boger, of the interior.

The Special Magistrate for the Town of Fayetteville will hold a Court every day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Town Hall, from and after Monday the 27th of January.
Jan'y 22, 1845. 42-3w

☞ Carolinian copy.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GILCHRIST is now at the Lafayette Hotel, and will remain until the 30th inst. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay is short.
Jan'y 16, 1845. 1w

NOTICE.

ON the morning of the 17th inst., my STORE was consumed by fire—destroying all my stock in trade, &c. All persons indebted to me, either by book or note, will please make immediate payment to me at the Store occupied by C. S. Anderson, opposite Cook & Troy's Store.
THOS. J. ANDERSON.
January 18, 1845. 42-3w

White Lead and Paint Oil.

1500 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
260 gallons Paint Oil,
20 boxes and half boxes Raisins.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
Jan'y 22, 1845. 42-3w

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

18 FINE BUILDING LOTS, containing from 2 to 7 acres each, near the residences of Messrs. McNeill and Dobbin, on Hay Mount.

About 40 acres of LAND, near the Mile Branch.

1 vacant Lot on Arch street, about half an acre.

2 Pews in the Presbyterian Church.

A large quantity of Printing and Writing PAPER.

The above Property will be sold at Auction, at the Market House, on Saturday the 1st February next, at 12 o'clock. Terms at Sale.
W. J. ANDERSON, *Ex'r.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass't'r.*
Jan'y 21, 1845. 42-2w

Summer House for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale, 150 acres of Land, on Little Cross Creek, about three miles from Town, with a good Farm of 20 acres under fence, on which is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke House, and other Out Houses, and a good young Orchard of 100 Trees, a first rate Spring, and a Well in the yard, with a substantial Dam and Mill Site.

370 acres of Land near Marsh's, 11 miles from Town, on the Wilmington Stage Road, a rare chance for Timber and Turpentine Makers. This Land will be sold in two parcels, if necessary.

176 acres of Land not far from the above, known as the "Watery Branch Land."

For particulars, apply to
A. J. ERAMBERT.
Jan'y 19, 1845. 42-1m

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (M.,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

1 vacant Lot, South side of Hay street, joining Curtis and McRae.

1 Lot on Cool Spring street, with a Stable thereon.

Terms.—A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
Jan'y 18, 1845. 42ts

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of Monticello Academy, in the Western district of Robeson county, N. C., have engaged John C. Sutherland to take charge of their School this year. The scholastic year will consist of two Sessions of five months each, the first commencing on Monday the 27th inst. Mr. Sutherland is qualified to teach all the branches commonly taught in Country Schools. The character that he has heretofore sustained is such, that the Trustees hazard nothing in recommending him to public patronage, as a Teacher of the first order,—believing confidently that the highest expectations they can create in reference to his ability in teaching will not be disappointed.—Some twenty Students can be accommodated in the best families, convenient to the Academy. Board, per month, $5. Tuition, per Session, $5½, $8, and $11. This Academy is located in a good, quiet, healthy section of country.
DANIEL McLEAN, *Sec'y.*
Queensdale, Jan'y 18, 1845. 42-3w

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GROCERIES, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Pruens, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 35tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 36tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE immediately opposite William B. Wright, Esq., with the Field adjoining, commonly known as the Rectory. Apply to JOSHUA CARMON,

Agent for the Trustees.

November 19, 1844. 33tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PICKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McRAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale a the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

Valuable Residence

In the town of Greensborough,

FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way; the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a milch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

Mills and Plantation

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Asheborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, Nov. 1844. 36-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) ½ doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—Also—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

December 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED.—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL, as good as new. Apply to JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye, a prime article for Seed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a candidate for Constable in the Fayetteville District, to be voted for by the Voters in the town of Fayetteville, at the Election for Constables February next.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tE

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen. We cast melt out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found chrysalized Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

John McDougald and wife Flora, *vs.* Neill B. Brown, Duncan Brown, and others.

[Petition for Partition of Land.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Brown, one of the heirs at law of Malcom Brown, deceased, Jennet O'Kelly and Harriet O'Kelly, heirs at law of Jennet O'Kelly, deceased, as a part of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, to plead, answer or demur, or this Petition will be taken as confessed by them, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

SD'H HOWELL, *Clk C. C.*

38]

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

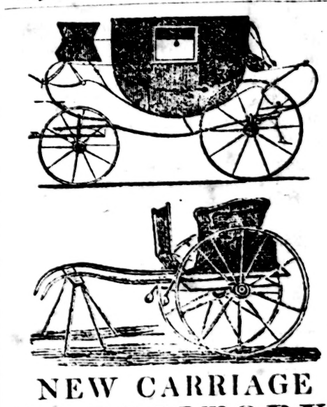
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS. 25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 1, 1845.

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES.

THOS. J. MIMS.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barege; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

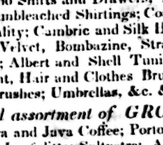
—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

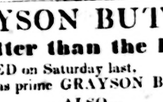
Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elsslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.

Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

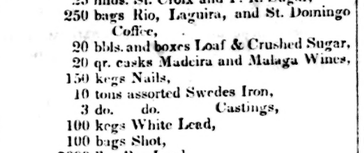
Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats, 600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

☞ We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1845.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1844.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and public, that he has received his FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere. I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to receive a continuance of the same by promptness and attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

D. McLAURIN

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Red Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga do.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or charged to those who have before been punctual.

D. M.

Oct. 28, 1844. 35tf

The Subscribers have now in Store

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 2tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with their general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding business, having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition—our charges and expenses being one-third less on freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis or Wilmington for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 29tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Cook, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 6 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf